

The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.

A. M. C. MASSENA, Solicitor, and Fashion and Literary Contributor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One Year \$5.00
Two Months 2.50
Three Months 1.25
Single Copy5

\$75 Every Week:
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Rite here," sez L. "I'm the woman,

THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LA., THURSDAY APRIL 20, 1871.

NUMBER 86.

"I DON'T CARE."

BY FRANCIS S. SMITH.

"I don't care!" How many trouble From these hateful words have sprung! Far too often falls the sentence From the lips of old and young. How it lowers man's true standard! How it hurries to despair!

Splend, spite, and hate are nourished In the baneful "I don't care!"

"I don't care!" Oh, why so common Should this vile expression be?

Did it ever soothe a sorrow,

Or to fight put misery?

Did it e'er dispel a shadow,

Or bring sunshine anywhere?

Came there ever yet a blessing With the spiteful "I don't care!"

Pauper, in the wretched garret,

Did it ever bring them gold?

Maiden, did it mend the quarrel Which arose when love grew cold?

Sailor on the boundless ocean,

Would you ever danger dare?

On a ship, however worthy,

With the captain "I don't care?"

Heart-crushed pilgrim on life's highway,

Did it ever bring thee balm?

Toiler roused by man's injustice,

Did it e'er thy spirit calm?

Christian reaching after Heaven,

Did it ever lead to prayer?

Parent, did thy child's amendment

Ever follow "I don't care?"

Many a wretch in anguish groaning,

Racked and wasted by disease—

Many a thief his crime stoning

In his sin-brought miseries—

Many a low-browed, ruthless murd'red

Doomed to dangle in the air,

Own the climax of their follies

To the reckless "I don't care!"

"I don't care!" Oh, let the sentence

Never pass your lips again!

It can never bring you pleasure,

But it may engender pain.

'Mid all Satan's vile inventions,

None more surely can ensnare,

Than the worthless, good-for-nothing,

Stupid saying, "I don't care!"

"When?" sez he.

"None of your consurnz," sez I, for I

known that like the rest of the man sect,

he was a fishing to find out my age.

"Ever had the mumps?"

"Yes."

"Chicken pox?"

"No."

"What kind of salaratus do you use?"

"Don't use none. I allers makes rice bread, or soy."

"Jest so. Got any corns?"

"No sired! But Johnathan has got all the corns of the family. He biles over with 'em."

"Ever been to a theatre?"

"Lots of times."

"Play cards?"

"No, I'm a church member, thank you."

"Ever take any of Jenkins's sarsaparilla?"

"No. I takes catnip tea and pennyroyal when I'm upset."

"In favor of woman's rights?"

"Yes, clean up to the handle."

"What handle?"

"The broom handle."

"What colored flannels do you wear?"

"None of your bizness!" sez I. "That aint a modest question to ask. And if you don't look out, you'll get showed to the door."

"Beg your pardon. Do you like a cat?"

"Yes."

"Live peaceable with your husband?"

"Yes, when he don't snore to bad."

"Have any sheep-skins to sell?"

"You dratted fool!" sez I; "what has sheep-skin to do with me, writing for the newspapers? It strikes me, mister, that your head haint jest level."

"Ever seen a President?"

"Yes, sir."

"What one?"

"President Brown of our sowing society."

"Oh, shawl! I meant a President of the United States. What do you think of the present Congress?"

"Haint thought nothing about it."

"Ever had any bed bugs in your bedsteads?"

"You dirty scallawag!" sez I; "leave these premises! or you'll wish your cake dough consurned quickie leave, I say!"

I grabbed the broom, and he grabbed his book, and put for the door, which he opened jest as Johnathan was a going to open it to other side! And as fortin would have it, Mr. Col. Briggs he set his foot rite onto Johnathan's tendest corn, and such a yell as rent the hevings you never heard tell of!

Johnathan jumped up as if he had been shot, and Briggs he took a beeline for the road rite through my liloch bushes, and Johnathan he grabbed a fishing pole and went for him!

"Very well," sez he. "Can you tell me where I shall be likely to find Mrs. J. Rugg Perkins, the author of the "Rugg Documents?"

"Rite here," sez L. "I'm the woman,

squire, and I hope you'll excuse my toilet, but I've been troubled with the neurology lately, and I've got my head tied up into a tablecloth to keep from getting cold; and my gound, as you can see, is pinned up to keep it out of the mud. I'm a hanging these stockings of Johnathan's out to dry, and I reckon I've got just as good a blues on 'em as ever you seed."

"Exactly," sez he. "When you are at leisure, I want to interview you. I've come all the way from New York on purpose."

"The land sake!" sez L. "Be you a person? If you be, I ain't the one you're after. I ain't done nothing out of character; I ain't robbed nor murdered, nor stole nobody nor nothing—so you might as well travel!"

"I am an Interviewer!—a reporter," sez he; "and, as I remarked before, I want to interview you."

"What is that?" sez L. "Anything like pulling a tooth, or sculpting a feller, or setting a bone?"

He laffed and sleeked down his whiskers jest as you'd slick down the cat's tail.

"Oh, no, indeed, my dear madam! I only wish to ask you a few simple questions."

"Oh, law!" sez L. "Why didn't you say so in the first place? Come into the house and take a cheer onto the sofa, and make yourself at home."

He set down and opened his book, and took his pencil out of his pocket, and began to whittle it with his knife.

"Your name," sez he, "is Rugg?"

"No taint! 'Tis Perkins."

"Ah, yes—Rugg Perkins? Jerusha?"

"Exactly," sez L.—"you've hit it there, square."

"Where were you born?" sez he.

"To home," sez L, "where all decent folks allers goes to be born."

"When?" sez he.

"None of your consurnz," sez I, for I

known that like the rest of the man sect,

he was a fishing to find out my age.

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NOTICE.

All communications must be addressed "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

THURSDAY APRIL 20, 1871.

The City Council on Tuesday evening passed an ordinance to provide for the more efficient drainage of the City of New Orleans and environs, and their protection from inundation. This measure has been passed in accordance with the requirements of an act of the Legislature last session. The importance of draining the city and the swamp lands adjacent is universally acknowledged, and the prompt action of the City Council will receive the thorough and hearty approval of the vast majority of the people. The work we are informed will commence as soon as possible. The Mayor, Administrator of Finance, and Administrator of Improvements are associated together as a standing Committee on Drainage, in the matter.

We had a brief interview a day or two ago with Col. E. W. Mason. The gallant judge is in excellent health, and speaks favorably of his new field of labor.

We had brief visits yesterday from Hons. G. Y. Kelso and Wm. Crawford, and Mr. Louis Kemmer,

The river is still high. Too high to be comfortable to the people of Kenner. They have requested that steam-boats be required to pass far enough from the bank to prevent the surging waters from flowing over the levees. Anxiety is properly felt everywhere at the present height of the river.

In January last when the good folks of Natchez elected a Republican Mayor, the Baton Rouge *Gazette* and *Comet*, said that "Baton Rouge was the only place of importance between New Orleans and Memphis where the City Government was in the hands of the Democracy." We then recommended our cotem not to be too loud, nor too long in his boasting, he might attract attention, &c.

Our vaccinations have been as true as Gospel. On the 10th inst a election was held for Mayor in Baton Rouge and the Republicans were triumphant not merely in the election of one of the party—but that one—A COLORED MAN. "Well and faithfully done," Good Baton Rongians.

LAFITTE'S TREASURE.—The Louisiana *Sugar Bowl* of April 13, says that the excitement about the discovery of the old pirate's treasure, promises to be resumed. Some wild dream, or less substantial vagary, has aroused the cupidity of numbers of the New Iberians, who have been fruitfully digging for the supposed buried money.

Our cotem of the Empire Parish *Register* is in a woful plight, and draws a gloomily facetious picture of his aquarian surroundings. His "editorial domicil is surrounded with water," he has no stiff to paddle in; if he will be sallying forth, he must, prefore, "wade knee deep to reach a dry spot, and then he exclaims, "This is truly delightful!" But our unfortunate friend has other miseries. The water attracts the musical, everlasting scammers, those sea-gulls, geese, water-fowl, etc., together with those diminutive sweet singers, musquitos, which seldom fail to remind one of their desire for intimate relationship.

Our friend is broken hearted, but summing all his philosophy, he says:

"We live, however, in hope, but would say to Gen. Thompson if that little gap is not closed soon, we will have either to transfer our sanctum to the cockpit of our castle or borrow his tug to embark for some other location."

We have before us the second number of a new paper just started in St. Martinville, under the Editorship of Mr. Theodore Castile. The editor surprises us with the declaration that "having been appointed the Official Journal for the town of St. Martinville, the Parish of St. Martin, and the State of Louisiana, all publications, notices &c., to be of any legal force or effect, must appear in this paper. We offer our congratulations to our contemporary, and make the reader of our kindest condo-

lences, to the *New Orleans Republican* who we suppose will cease to be "the official journal of the State."

THE LECTURE.

Mrs. F. E. W. Harper delivered her second lecture in the Straight University, on Monday evening, on "The Great National Opportunity." The audience, as on the previous occasion, was large, respectable and appreciative. The lecture briefly reviewed the condition of the country and the condition of our race previous to the war, passed over some of the mighty changes produced by the war and evolved as consequences of it. Then she dwelt at length on the opportunities afforded our race for improvement, diffusion of knowledge, elevation and progress; contending that, in view of the bitter and relentless hostility of the enemies of our race and of human progress, the colored race was bound and should be influenced by a community of interest; that their conduct should be marked by generosity, justice and liberality; that education, (which has not yet been sufficiently appreciated by the race), the formation of character; the cultivation of self-reliance, self-respect, determination of purpose, fortitude and temperance should be the grand aims of the parents and guardians of our youth.

In this direction, the lecturer favored compulsory education for all, that the commonwealth might possess intelligent citizens, and that intelligent citizens might exercise their franchises and rights. That the favorable opportunities for establishing home life; for the cultivation and encouragement of virtue, and the repression of vice; for the elevation of woman, and to lay a ban on sin and immorality, should be eagerly and perseveringly embraced. Not wealth, not position, not color, not fame, said the lecturer, but on the foundation of peace, justice, integrity, education and virtue, must we build and elevate ourselves and our race to a higher and better life.

The peroration of the discourse was devoted to a spirited defence of women's rights. We were struck dumb with consternation, not either at the doctrine defended, nor the extravagant "rights" demanded, but at the denial this avowal gave to the repeated assertions of one of our friends that Mrs. H. was not of "this sort."

As a literary effort, as the earnest breathings of an anxious heart solicitors for the welfare and advancement of her race, we freely accord Mrs. Harper the full credit due her; but we cannot avoid referring to a point which has invariably characterized the conduct of lecturers to our people. Every statement that is made, every advice tendered, every vice censured, seems uttered under a reservation that up to the moment of speaking there has been nothing done towards elevation, or education, or progress by the recently freed population of the South. Every remark seems to be made on the presumption that the listeners belong to a most willingly benighted class. We know that this course has been a source of much uneasiness and dissatisfaction to many of our good folks, and we therefore throw out the hint, desiring it to be accepted in the spirit in which it is tendered. A great deal has been done, and a vast amount is being accomplished, through the direct and strenuous efforts of our people themselves. Wherever institutions of learning have been established they have extensively availed themselves of the advantages afforded. Wherever fields of labor have promised adequate remuneration to them, they have transported their skilled and unskilled artisanship. Wherever philanthropy threw open a door which offered to ameliorate the condition of our people, there have our people, men and women tried, to embrace the opportunities of doing and receiving good.

These things do not seem to be generally known and hence we hear no word of praise, no need of commendation for what has been accomplished, and for what is in the course of being done. And it certainly dampers ardor, it checks endeavor, and tends to discourage effort, to observe the consistent expressions of censure, the advice to rise to a higher, and nobler life, and never a syllable recognizing the efforts that our people are most certainly making to rise.

There is one more item to which we must refer. We regret that the fair lecturer should have been betrayed into the expression of a little satire on a groundless and malicious report handed doubtlessly to her. There is no opposition to the advent of intelligent colored men among men of sense of their own race. The kindness, and the assistance afforded to many a one of this class, gives a denial to the charge. The truth is that the more deserving and intelligent they may be, the greater willingness has been shown to assist them in the accomplishment of their purposes. We therefore regret that the allegation was made.

TEXAS.

The condition of certain portions of this State is such that a good Police is sadly needed. The report of the Adjutant General of the State reveals an appalling condition of things. His annual report embodies a record of crime, showing that up to the first of April, there were no less than thirteen hundred and eighty seven criminals evading arrest, and at large; and they are "murderers, desperadoes horse thieves &c."

In this latter number are comprised many desperadoes, the record of whose crimes is perfectly appalling, and whose continued freedom from the restraints imposed by law, is a shame upon the State. These men have established a reputation for daring and disregard for law, which has overawed the communities in which they operate, and it is next to impossible to procure information of their whereabouts, by which they may be captured, for this reason. In Bastrop and Travis counties a regularly organized band of horse thieves and murderers exists, whose operations extend to and include all the neighboring counties.

It is even stated that this band is so numerous as to be able to extend its operations from the Red river to the Rio Grande, stealing horses in one locality and forwarding them by members of the band to another for sale. The members of this band have their headquarters within twenty miles of the capital of the State, and steal horses and murder with impunity, almost within hearing of the Legislature. It is difficult to conceive why is that citizens of the infested localities should remain quiet while these offenses are being committed, unless they are intimidated, as before stated. Within the last two months it is believed that at least two hundred horses have been stolen in the locality mentioned.

This state of affairs exists to a greater or less extent throughout the entire State. In one locality a gang of horse thieves was headed by a minister of the Gospel, who was in the habit of holding protracted meetings in certain localities. While the congregation was engaged in worship, at a given signal from the minister, the horse thieves would make a descent, steal all the horses, and be off before their presence was discovered.

And yet there is strenuous opposition to the passage of an effective Police Law. And this hostility springs from, and is confined exclusively to the Democratic party. The Adjutant General thus concludes his letter:

"In the short space of a letter it is impossible to give you an adequate idea of the present extent of outlawry in Texas, although much has been done to repress disorders and arrest crime: and it is a matter of deep regret to myself that law abiding citizens should fail to throw their influence in favor of the efforts made to put down crime, simply because of political differences and preferences."

Thanks to Hons. W. P. Kellogg and L. A. Sheldon for speeches and public documents recently sent us.

We perceive by an exchange that the old veteran Horace Greeley is in Texas, and the Galveston *Republican* expresses the hope that "the colored men of Texas will seize the opportunity thus afforded to visit the venerable philanthropist."

Previous to the outbreak of the war between France and Germany the Prussian and Bavarian governments were involved in litigation on the subject of the ownership of certain pictures; the former claiming to have restored to them certain portions of the Munich Gallery which they affirmed had been unrighteously acquired from the old Dusseldorf Collection; the latter disputing the validity of the Prussian demands. The settlement of this dispute is due to the withdrawal of Prussia from the contest, the authorities at Berlin, no doubt, considering it unseemly to proceed any further in the matter after Bavaria had joined its fortunes to those of the rest of the German Federation.

It has been stated on semi-official authority that a claim will be made on the part of Prussia to some of the pictures belonging to the old electorate of Cassel, and still preserved in the national collections of France. Academy.

A French correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a list of the statues inside the Cathedral of St. Denis which have been injured by carelessness, bombardment, or pilage. The most curious accident is certainly that which happened to St. Denis. The statue of the good saint, who is popularly supposed to have crossed a river with his head under his arm, was decapitated by a shell. The statue of Catharine de Medicis has two fingers cut off and stolen, and a gash from a sabre on her hands. Henry II, has lost not only two fingers, but the big toe of his right foot; Charles VI his right hand; Duguesclin the hilt of his dagger; Charles V both hands and his

sceptre; Charles Martel a finger; Pepin le Bref has had his sceptre broken; and Louis XVI, besides receiving a cut across the nose, has been deprived of both his thumbs.

THE SILENT TONGUE.

The Masonic merits of "The Silent Tongue" are well expressed in our lectures, and ought to be understood by every brother. We will enlarge upon them.

The art of silence, if it be not one of the fine, is certainly one of the useful arts. It is an art attained by few. How seldom do we meet with a man who speaks only what he ought to say?

That the Bible enjoins its attainment is most important. It commands us to make a door and bar for the mouth. It declares if a man bridleth not his tongue, his religion is vain.

The attainment of this art will enable us to avoid saying foolish things. We often speak without reflection, and, of consequence, foolish thoughts, or expressions destitute of thought, are uttered.

Possessed of the art of silence, we shall not speak of that which ought not to be spoken.

Again it will enable us to avoid saying hurtful things. Since we are placed in the world to do good, and since the indorsement of speech is one of our greatest means of influence, it is most unseemly for us to utter that which should do injury. He whose business it is to root out tares should not scatter their seed.

It will enable us to govern our feelings and direct our trains of thought. He who gives expression to his feelings increases their strength. He who gives expression to anger, for example, increases its power over him. He who gives utterance to improper thoughts will increase their number.

It will increase our influence with our fellow-men. "A fool uttereth all his mind, but a wise man keepeth it until afterward." Gravity and reserve are associated with wisdom. Even an affected gravity is sometimes effective—the true art of silence ever. We can be useful only as we are influential—Pomeroy's *Democrat*.

THE RAMPANT REDS.

The gentlemen of the Paris pavement who, under the name of the Commune, have assumed to govern France, displayed a calm common sense in their first attempts at legislation, from which mankind augurs the happiest results should they succeed in establishing their authority.

Not to speak of their prompt arrest of the "citizens styled servants of a person called God" (who is supposed to be concerned in the infamous "monarchical conspiracy"), their flagellation of Archbishop Darboy, and their requisitions upon the banks and churches, they have adopted certain fiscal measures of which we know not whether to admire most the financial expediency or the intrinsic justice. Starting with the assumption that labor, industry, and commerce have supported all the charges of the war, and that it is just to exact from property its sacrifices, they have decreed that all rents for the terms of October, 1870, and January and April, 1871, shall be remitted; all sums paid by tenants during those nine months shall be credited on future terms; all leases may be canceled at the option of the tenants during six months from the present date; and notices to quit shall, on demand of the tenant, be prolonged for three months. To be sure, landlords have served in the army as well as other people, and lost as much as others; and in many cases while the landlord has been fighting on the ramparts the tenant has been living in idleness at the expense of the State; but the Commune has not considered such trifles as that. The great principle remains that the man who has money in his pocket is a natural enemy of the man who has not. Then there was a rumor that a certain Insurance Company had a policy of 2,000,000 francs on the life of the ex-Empress Eugenie. The Commune adjudged that sum to be the property of "the people"—although, according to the vulgar notions of insurance, it can hardly be considered due to anybody while her Majesty is alive—and made a demand for it, which the Company only evaded by putting their assets where the Commune could not find them. Next, a law was introduced canceling all bills of exchange under 50 francs, and docking larger bills of half or third of their face. Finally, as compulsory military service is the most odious of despotic exactions, the conscription was abolished, and it was merely ordered instead that there should be no army except the National Guard, and in the National Guard every able-bodied citizen should serve. With which extension of liberty, the able-bodied citizens are undoubtedly delighted. It is by such measures that the Commune fulfills its promise to "repair the disasters caused by the fallen power,"

and give "a vigorous impulse to industry, labor, and commerce."

N. Y. Tribune.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

London, April 19.—Details of the fighting at Asnières yesterday have been received. The Versaillists compelled the Communists to evacuate Asnières but they reoccupied the place in the afternoon; were again attacked in the evening, with a fierce fusillade. The Versaillists with difficulty held their positions.

A Paris dispatch of Tuesday evening says the Versaillists have not resumed the offensive.

The belligerents are separated by the Island of Grande Jatte.

The Communist losses yesterday were very heavy.

It is said the Nationals are greatly discouraged by sufferings and losses.

A special to the London *Standard* says the spirit of the Versaillais troops was unsatisfactory, and even discipline was wanting.

The insurgents will probably evacuate Asnières to-day.

The Versaillists, carried the woods of Colombus, the Communists suffering fearfully in killed and prisoners.

Asnières is now threatened on both sides.

Changes in the French Ministry are reported.

Herr Dolinger, a distinguished Bavarian theologian, has been excommunicated by the Pope.

London, April 19.—A dispatch from Versailles to-day says the Government troops occupied Asnières yesterday, driving the enemy across the Seine and capturing some prisoners. Losses of the Versaillists small.

A battery has been placed in position which prevents the insurgents from using the bridge which crosses the river from Clichy to Asnières.

The insurgents were quiet and their batteries silent during last night.

Sometimes the merry-making on these baptismal journeys was suffered to lead the company astray, and cause them to forget the cause and object of their undertaking. A baptismal company was once crossing the mountains between Largie and Saddell, and rested on the road to take a refreshment of bread and cheese and whisky; after which they proceeded on their way, and arrived at the manse. The minister had begun the ceremony, when they found that the infant was not present. "Where is the child?" was the question; and "Have you it?" "Have you it?" the female were asking one another, but no child could be found. At last, the one who had been carrying the child up to that place where they had stayed on their way for refreshment called to mind that she had it down among the heather, and had supposed that some one else must have picked it up and brought it to the manse; but as this was not the case, they had nothing for it but to retrace their steps to the place in question, which they did without delay, and found the child lying quiet safely where it had been left on its bed of heather. Then they brought it back to the manse and had it baptized.

Baptismal customs. Notes and Queries.

NOTICE!

BERRY LODGE NO. 45, F. A. A. Y. M.

Meets every first and third Saturday evenings in each month at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Masonic Hall, corner St. Claude and St. Peter Streets. The following are the names of the officers for the ensuing year:

L. DAGRUE, W. M.
F. C. ANTOINE, S. W.
J. GARSTKAMP, J. W.
T. L. HUETEAU, Treasurer.
L. C. ARTHIDORE, Secretary.
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S. W. B. EVANS, J. S.
P. HARRIS, Tyler.

The above is the only Regular Lodge working in the State of Louisiana under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge for the United States of North America.

J. BENJAMIN BERRY,

D. D. G. M.

An old lady slightly blind, while engaged in a futile attempt to sew buttons on young Augustus' new jacket, remarked: "Drat these buttons! I can't find the holes, and they split all to pieces every time I stick the needle into 'em." To which replied young Augustus: "Now, look 'ere, Granny, you just let my peppermint drops alone. You've split me half of 'em already."

"Can you tell me what a smile is?" asked a gentleman of a little girl. "Yes, sir; it's the whisper of a laugh."

A little New York girl, hearing her father use the odiously absurd term, "coal famine," asked, "Why, pa, no one eats coal, do they?"

THE CUNNING MAN.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Cunning is often taken for wisdom; but it is the mere skum that rises when wisdom boils her pot. It hath not the stink of wisdom, neither has it the honesty or wisdom. It is more like instinct than it is like reason.

The cunning man has two virtues always: patience and energy. Without these he would fall below the cat, and fail to get his mouse.

Cunning men always have a specialty, such as it is. I have seen them who could ride a mule tow a spot, but who set a horse awkwardly.

There is this average between a cunning man and a wise man

GOOD
WATCHES
AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable and accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost, at prices never before known. All prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to the purchaser. Among our list will be found a BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full jewel movements, adjusted regulator, steel case handle, engine turn nail, correct and reversible article, large or small size, in complete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mail free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 Kt. Gold plated Double Cases—imitation of 1800 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English full jewel movements, adjusted regular, correct, and in complete running order, with elegant Gent's Vest Chain, with Lever and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

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IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Metal Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or plain, fully jeweled, regular and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, easily like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. \$200 Gold Watch. One of these beautiful Watches will be forwarded by mail free to address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin. (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch), for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all kinds, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to \$300. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind, free, as a premium to go up the Club. A superior stock of German Oride Gold Chains, \$2 to \$6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, size, etc. Bills of over \$12 collected on delivery, mailed. All Bills of \$12, and less, must be sent in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guaranteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D., also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charge to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

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CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

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PROVISION BROKER,

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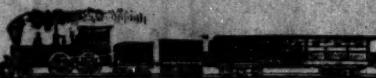
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To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE**AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.**

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870, and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:30 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets. J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express train, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northern Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M. Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M. Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building, Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent; J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;

D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent

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T. A. Enderle, Master,

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PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO CIVIL BUSINESS IN

and that they receive their per diem and mileage out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Senate joint resolution No. 18, a joint resolution to raise a joint committee to collect from the United States the value of cotton and other property turned over to the United States at the time of the surrender, was taken up and read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was read a second time.

Under a further suspension of the constitutional rule, the joint resolution passed its third reading, was finally adopted, its title adopted and notice of concurrence ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Clerk of the House was directed to transmit the following message to the Senate:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Office of Chief Clerk,
New Orleans, March 2, 1871.
To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN.—The Speaker of the House has signed the following enrolled Senate bills, viz:

An act relative to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Judicial Districts.

An act to establish an institution for the instruction of the blind, at Baton Rouge.

An act for the relief of Centenary College of Louisiana.

An act to purchase five hundred copies, each, of the Revised Civil Code, and the Code of Practice of the State of Louisiana, edited by A. Voorhies.

An act to alter and shorten a part of the public road leading from the Mississippi river to Bayou Barataria.

To ask the signature of the President of the Senate to the following enrolled House bills, viz:

An act to reimburse certain taxes illegally imposed and collected under Act No. 55, approved April 4, 1865.

An act for the relief of the parish of Jefferson, right bank of the Mississippi river.

An act relative to purchasers of sixteenth sections, approved March 13, 1866.

An act authorizing the compilation of an official map of the State.

An act to incorporate the Roncal water power company, parish of Tangipahoa.

An act to regulate oyster fisheries in State of Louisiana.

An act to incorporate the Frans-Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans, Louisiana.

An act to incorporate the city of Monroe, La.

An act giving to J. H. Cosgrove, of Natchitoches parish, the exclusive right to establish a wharf at Grand Ecore, Louisiana.

An act to change the time of holding the sessions of district court in the Tenth Judicial District, and to establish two additional terms of said court in the parish of Caddo, for the trial of State cases.

An act for the relief of A. Mays, of the parish of Bienville.

An act for the improvement of the navigation of the rivers Tchefuncte and Bogue Falua.

An act for the relief of E. North Culom, of the parish of Avoyelles, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the town of Franklin, fixing the salary of the Mayor and councilmen, and granting to said Mayor and councilmen certain powers.

An act relative to juries in the parish of Caddo.

An act fixing the domicile of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, giving to the courts of New Orleans jurisdiction in certain cases, authorizing stockholders' and directors meetings to be held outside of the city of New Orleans, granting to parish courts jurisdiction over proceedings for the expropriation of property, etc., providing the mode of proceeding in and removal from such parish courts, and providing against a suspension of the operations of the company in case of appeal or otherwise.

The revenue bill.

Joint resolution authorizing and requiring the transfer of David Fisher, J. C. Oliver and Celestine Oliver from the parish jail of Ascension to the parish jail of Jefferson.

An act relative to the Lafourche Draining Company.

The Secretary of the Senate was announced with the following message:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN.—I am directed to inform the House that the Senate has adjourned sine die.

CHARLES H. MERRITT,

Secretary of the Senate.

Upon motion of Mr. Buckingham, of Morhouse, the House was adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM VIGERS,

Chief Clerk.

Approved:
G. W. CARTER,
Speaker.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE
OF THE
SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[Continuance of 40th Day's Proceedings.]

Added to this list of claims of teachers is a list of claims for legal services rendered in accordance with law by Messrs. Sullivan, Billings & Hughes, A. A. Atocha, Lacey & Butler; costs of the Eighth District Court, parish of Orleans, and bill for sheriff's fees in the parish of Orleans; also claims for rent of school-houses and bills for fuel supplied in the parishes of St. John the Baptist and Terrebonne.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS W. CONWAY,

State Superintendent Public Education, President State Board of Education. Statement of claims referred to State Board of Education at its session in January, 1871:

First Division—Claims approved by R. C. Richardson, Superintendent:

Thomas Garoley, teaching in parish of Tangipahoa... \$625 00
Nellie A. Ramsey, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa... 254 00
Miss E. B. Hunt, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa... 180 00
Isabella Mackay, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa... 360 00
A. C. Crane, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa... 175 00
Agnes Lewis, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa... 180 00
Miss E. Booth, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa... 350 00
Thomas Garoley, for teaching in the parish of Tangipahoa... 250 00

Total.....\$2,628 00

Second Division—Claims approved by E. S. Stoddard, Superintendent:

Washington Turner, for teaching in the parish of Terrebonne.... 40 00
Helen M. Dearth, for teaching in parish of St. James. Charles Preston, for teaching in parish of St. Charles. John Fox, for rent of school-house and fuel....

L. H. Bernard, for teaching in parish of Terrebonne. Steward's Methodist Episcopal Church, for rent of church for school-house, Houma, parish of Terrebonne.... 125 00

Leo Elfer, for teaching in parish of St. John the Baptist.... 50 00

Mrs. L. E. L. A. Lawson, for teaching in parish of St. Charles. D. R. Lewis, for teaching in parish of St. Charles....

Total.....\$3,082 63

Third Division—Claims approved by R. K. Diossy, Superintendent:

William Shepherd, for teaching in parish of Vermillion. Miss R. H. Miller, for teaching in parish of Vermillion.... 362 20

Mrs. R. N. Patterson, for teaching in parish of Vermillion. M. C. Murtagh, for teaching in parish of Vermillion.... 684 25

A. C. Bernard, for teaching in parish of St. Mary. Frederick Robin, for teaching in parish of St. Mary.... 944 00

J. W. Bryan, for teaching in parish of Calcasieu. Jean Bouffartigue, for teaching in parish of St. Landry. M. N. Byington, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge.... 1,550 00

Z. B. Graves, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge.... 126 00

Mary L. Birge, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge.... 240 00

Mary H. Harbour, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge.... 90 00

Mollie E. Harbour, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge.... 90 00

S. H. B. Schumacher, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge.... 120 00

N. Whiting, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge.... 320 00

Mrs. H. W. Reedy, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge.... 125 00

O. M. Lee, for teaching in parish of East Baton Rouge. Alfred Hendriksen, for teaching in parish of Lafayette.... 200 00

J. Chataigne, for teaching in parish of St. Landry.... 162 00

The fees are very moderate and reasonable, and should be allowed. The suit in question is on appeal from the Supreme Court of Louisiana to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was impossible for me to attend the Su-

parish of St. Martin.... 6,463 50
Auguste Dufour, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... 1,300 00
Edmond Patin, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... 400 00
E. Delahoussaye, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... 50 00
A. Landry, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... 150 00
M. V. Bulliard, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... 400 00
Thomas J. Barrows, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... 200 00
Adeline Broussard, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... 1,000 00
Ernest Broussard, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... 265 00
A. Chateaupont, for teaching in parish of St. Martin.... *
Mrs. A. Fourrier, for teaching in parish of West Baton Rouge.... 475 00
Alphonse Landry, for teaching in parish of St. Landry.... 845 00
A. Broutier, for teaching in parish of St. Landry.... 750 00
Mrs. J. E. C. Doremus, for teaching in parish of St. Landry.... 800 00
Miss Kate Marks, for teaching in parish of St. Landry.... 90 00
Catherine Lawler, for teaching in parish of St. Landry.... 1,320 00
Savinien Cart, for teaching in parish of St. Landry.... 450 00
Total.....\$25,544 93

preme Court at Washington, I therefore procured the services of those gentlemen in the case, because of their familiarity with the laws of this State, the Third District of New Orleans.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Ingraham:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the Lutheran Society No. 2, of the

Third District of New Orleans.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Thompson:

A bill to be entitled an act authorizing Oran M. Kinchen to adopt Hettie Louise Harvey as one of his children.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Thompson:

A bill to be entitled an act authorizing Oran M. Kinchen to adopt Hettie Louise Harvey as one of his children.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Futch:

A bill to be entitled an act for the relief of R. P. Brunton, State Tax Collector for the parish of Union.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading.

Mr. Jenks moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Mr. Smith moved to lay that motion on the table, on which the yeas and nays were called, with the following result:

Yeas : Blackman, Bowman, Daigle, Fitch, Gallup, Herwig, Ingraham, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pierre, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twichell—20.

Nays : Antoine, Barber, Campbell, Hunsaker, Jenkins, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, Pinchback, Ragan, Wilcox—11.

The chair declared the motion to refer laid on the table.

The bill was then considered engrossed for a third reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill read its third and last time, and finally adopted with its title.

By Mr. Todd :

A bill to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact section two of an act relative to the purchase and distribution of books," approved March 9, 1869.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Library.

Although there is at present sufficient room to accommodate both of these institutions, still it is desirable they should be entirely disunited as soon as the resources of the State will permit, proper buildings to be erected, or otherwise provided for, for the use of the university; and your committee recommend that they be continued as they are until that can be done.

The institution is one of great importance to the people, and in which they and their representatives should take great pride, and it should be fostered as indicative of the liberality and charitable purposes of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. C. ANDERSON,
S. M. THOMAS,
SAMUEL BOWMAN,
J. B. LEWIS.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Anderson :

Of a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of William F. Story & Co.

Also, of a bill to be entitled an act granting to John Weaver the right to establish and maintain a ferry across Bayou Canne, in the parish of St. Landry.

By Mr. Hunsaker :

Of a bill to be entitled an act to establish the office of inspectors of distilled spirits and rectified spirits, for the city and port of New Orleans; to regulate the duties pertaining to the same, and provide a penalty for the violation of said act.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced by unanimous consent, and without previous notice :

By Mr. Compland :

A bill to be entitled an act to provide for the preservation of the records and documents of the late First Judicial District Court of Louisiana, parish of St. Landry.

Passed its first reading.

The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Point sustained.

Mr. O'Hara raised the point of order that a motion having been made to suspend the rules, no action of the Senate was in order.

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New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

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For GRINNELL, ANNA, Sunny Side, Egg's Point, Burnside, Grand Lake, Loats, Maryland, Transylvania, Goodrich's Mill Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterport, Natchez, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and